

# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### State of California

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

May 2002



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **California**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population: 33,871,648 (2000 Census); 29,760,021 (1990 Census)
- Race/ethnicity (2000 Census): 59.5% white; 6.7% black/African American; 1.0% American Indian/Alaska Native; 10.9% Asian; 0.3% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 16.8% other race; 4.7% two or more races; 32.4% Hispanic origin (of any race)

### **Politics**

- Governor of California: Gray Davis<sup>3</sup>
- Attorney General: Bill Lockyer<sup>4</sup>
- Senate Members: Dianne Feinstein (D), Barbara Boxer (D)<sup>5</sup>
- House Members: Joe Baca, Xavier Becerra, Howard Berman, Mary Bono, Ken Calvert, Lois Capps, Gary Condit, Christopher Cox, Randy “Duke” Cunningham, Susan Davis, Cal Dooley, John Doolittle, David Dreier, Anna G. Eshoo, Sam Farr, Bob Filner, Elton Gallegly, Jane Harman, Wally Herger, Mike Honda, Stephen Horn, Duncan Hunter, Darrell Issa, Tom Lantos, Barbara Lee, Jerry Lewis, Zoe Lofgren, Buck McKeon, Robert Matsui, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Gary Miller, George Miller, Grace Napolitano, Doug Ose, Nancy Pelosi, Richard Pombo, George P. Randanovich, Dana Rohrabacher, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Ed Royce, Lorreta Sanchez, Adam Schiff, Brad Sherman, Hilda Solis, Pete Fortney Stark, Ellen Tauscher, Bill Thompson, Maxine Waters, Diane E. Watson, Henry Waxman, Lynn Woolsey<sup>6</sup>

### **Programs and Initiatives**

- In FY 2001, ONDCP, in conjunction with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, awarded grants to the following Community Coalitions:<sup>7</sup>
  - Californians for Drug Free Youth (Big Bear City) received \$100,000
  - County of Sacramento (Sacramento) received \$99,934
  - Drug Use is Life Abuse (Santa Ana) received \$100,000
  - Dunbar Economic Development Corporation (Los Angeles) received \$64,559
  - Imperial County Office of Education (El Centro) received \$100,000
  - Mendocino County Asset Building Coalition (Ukiah) received \$100,000
  - Operation Breakthrough, Inc. (Big Bear Lake) received \$100,000
  - Oxnard Police Department (Oxnard) received \$99,900
  - Project Help: Sacramento Mobilizing Against Substance Abuse (Sacramento) received \$99,984
  - San Benito Prevention Coalition (Tres Pinos) received \$100,000
  - San Ramon Valley Unified School District (Danville) received \$100,000
  - SAY San Diego (San Diego) received \$100,000

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>8</sup>
  - Northern California HIDTA: Designated in 1997, this HIDTA is responsible for Alameda, Contra Costa, Lake, Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma counties.
  - Central Valley HIDTA: Designated in 1999, this HIDTA is responsible for Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties.
  - Los Angeles HIDTA: Designated in 1990, this HIDTA is responsible for Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino counties.
  - Southwest Border HIDTA/California Partnership (“California Border Alliance Group”): Designated in 1990 as part of the Southwest Border HIDTA, this HIDTA is responsible for San Diego and Imperial counties.
- Drug-Endangered Children Program<sup>9</sup>  
This program coordinates efforts of law enforcement, the District Attorney’s Office, and social services to respond to the plight of children exposed to toxic chemicals at clandestine drug laboratory sites.
- There are currently 18 Weed and Seed sites in California.<sup>10</sup>
- Proposition 36<sup>11</sup>  
On November 7, 2000, California voters approved Proposition 36, the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000. Under the Act, certain non-violent adult offenders who use or possess illegal drugs receive drug treatment in the community rather than incarceration.

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- Drug offenses accounted for 13.4% (124,211) of misdemeanor arrests in California during 2000. 86.1% of those arrested for misdemeanor drug offenses were adults.<sup>12</sup>
- During 2000, there were 128,142 felony arrests for drug offenses in California.<sup>13</sup>

Number of Felony Arrests, Selected Offenses, California, 1998-2000

Offense Type	1998		1999		2000	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Homicide	1,809	308	1,588	182	1,467	160
Forcible rape	2,620	412	2,491	396	2,355	647
Robbery	14,686	6,821	13,041	5,712	12,157	4,965
Assault	103,737	12,105	98,327	12,582	97,670	11,138
Burglary	35,696	19,899	32,264	17,131	31,025	15,953
Theft	41,858	8,611	36,582	7,426	36,721	6,951
Motor vehicle theft	16,242	8,067	13,200	6,528	15,317	6,562
Drug offenses	134,374	7,392	126,849	6,588	121,909	6,233

- More than 53,000 of California felony drug arrests in 2000 involved narcotics.<sup>14</sup>

Number of Felony Drug Arrests, by Drug Type, California, 1998-2000

Drug Type	1998		1999		2000	
	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Narcotics	60,347	3,155	56,724	2,514	50,816	2,198
Marijuana	12,140	2,204	11,844	2,327	10,997	2,070
Dangerous drugs	57,601	1,940	53,458	1,657	55,987	1,879
Other drug	4,286	93	4,823	90	4,109	86
Total drug arrests	134,374	7,392	126,849	6,588	121,909	6,233

- Preliminary data for adult male arrestees in San Diego indicate that 65% tested positive for drugs at the time of their arrests during 2000.<sup>15</sup>
- 39% of these adult male arrestees tested positive for marijuana, 25% tested positive for methamphetamine, 17% tested positive for cocaine, and 6% tested positive for opiates.<sup>16</sup>
- Of the San Diego arrestees tested for drugs during 1999, approximately 64% of the adult male arrestees and 67% of the adult female arrestees tested positive.<sup>17</sup>

Percent of Adult Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, San Diego, 1999

Offense Category	Cocaine		Marijuana		Meth.		PCP		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	9.2	18.9	31.6	18.9	21.1	16.2	0.0	0.0	53.3	51.4
Property	8.0	9.9	43.8	29.6	25.9	29.6	0.0	0.0	62.5	54.9
Drug	27.5	36.0	40.5	31.4	42.0	51.2	0.0	1.2	82.4	83.7
Prostitution	33.3	50.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	83.3
Other	20.1	26.0	33.0	32.7	21.9	41.3	0.0	1.9	62.7	73.1
Total	16.5	22.6	36.3	29.0	26.0	36.3	0.0	0.8	63.8	66.5

- Preliminary data for adult male arrestees in Sacramento indicate that 73% of these arrestees tested positive for drugs at the time of arrest during 2000.<sup>18</sup>
- 50% of Sacramento adult male arrestees tested positive for marijuana, 27% tested positive for methamphetamine, 18% tested positive for cocaine, and 2% tested positive for opiates.<sup>19</sup>
- Of the Sacramento arrestees who were tested for drugs during 1999, approximately 68% of the adult male arrestees and 75% of the adult female arrestees tested positive.<sup>20</sup>

Percent of Adult Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Sacramento, 1999

	Cocaine		Marijuana		Metham.		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	13.9	21.7	43.8	32.6	17.8	17.4	61.1	58.7
Property	17.3	28.2	44.4	30.6	30.9	32.9	72.8	71.8
Drug	17.4	33.0	46.2	39.8	48.7	48.5	83.6	92.2
Prostitution	0.0	52.9	125.	11.8	0.0	23.5	12.5	70.6
Other offense	17.9	27.9	45.0	32.4	26.9	32.4	69.2	72.1
Total	15.8	30.1	44.0	33.1	27.6	32.4	68.3	74.6

- Preliminary data for adult male arrestees in San Jose indicate that 52% of arrestees tested positive for drugs at the time of arrest during 2000.<sup>21</sup> Thirty-five percent tested positive for marijuana, 22% tested positive for methamphetamine, 11% tested positive for cocaine, and 7% tested positive for opiates.<sup>22</sup>
- In 1999, approximately 55% of San Jose adult male arrestees and 61% of adult female arrestees tested positive for drugs.<sup>23</sup>

Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, San Jose, 1999

Offense Category	Cocaine		Marijuana		Meth.		PCP		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	10.5	30.0	26.2	10.0	18.6	20.0	0.8	0.0	45.6	60.0
Property	13.7	18.5	38.4	18.5	17.9	29.6	1.1	0.0	54.7	55.6
Drug	17.5	31.0	40.1	34.5	43.3	51.7	1.8	3.4	74.2	75.9
Prostitution	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	100.0
Other	14.9	23.7	37.8	31.6	29.3	31.6	2.4	2.6	60.9	57.9
Total	13.7	19.7	34.3	26.3	24.4	31.6	1.4	1.3	55.4	60.5

- In Los Angeles during 1999, approximately 62% of adult male arrestees and 62% of adult female arrestees tested positive for drugs.<sup>24</sup>

Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Los Angeles, 1999

Offense Category	Cocaine		Marijuana		Meth.		PCP		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	19.9	17.8	32.7	15.1	7.4	5.5	1.8	0.7	48.6	34.2
Property	32.5	17.8	38.0	25.0	5.1	10.5	1.1	0.7	63.3	50.0
Drug	58.5	57.9	33.4	22.1	12.2	19.3	2.1	4.1	83.9	86.9
Prostitution	29.4	70.9	17.6	21.5	11.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	41.2	82.3
Other	28.7	41.1	28.3	23.9	9.6	15.3	2.2	3.7	54.5	69.3
Total	35.6	36.7	32.3	21.0	8.9	12.0	1.8	1.8	62.4	61.6

## Drugs

### ➤ Heroin

Heroin is the second most serious drug threat in Northern California. Black tar heroin is the most abundant, with prices remaining low. Heroin prices range from \$15,000-\$80,000 per kilogram in the region. Purity levels range from 20-60%.<sup>25</sup>

In Central California, drug use indicators show heroin abuse leveling off. Mexican black tar is the most dominant type of heroin available. The availability and purity level of black tar heroin is increasing. The Los Angeles HIDTA reports purity levels from 9-67%. Wholesale prices range from \$16,000 to \$21,600 per kilogram.<sup>26</sup> Heroin users in Los Angeles tend to be over the age of 30, male, and Hispanic.<sup>27</sup>

In Southern California, drug use indicators show an increase in heroin use. Mexican black tar is the predominant form of heroin in the area, although brown powder is also available. Purity levels remain high and have been reported up to 70%. A kilogram of

pure black tar heroin (79% pure) is sold for \$40,000-\$75,000. Prices for an ounce range from \$800-\$1,450.<sup>28</sup>

➤ Cocaine

In Northern California, cocaine is the third most serious drug threat. “Speedballs” (heroin and cocaine sold in combination) are low priced and easily obtainable. Cocaine prices range from \$14,000 to \$22,000 per kilogram with purity levels from 60-90%.<sup>29</sup>

In Central California, cocaine transshipment, distribution, availability, and abuse are the primary threats. Cocaine is widely available in the central area. Price and purity levels have remained constant with a purity rate of 80% and prices ranging from \$13,700 to \$17,000 per kilogram.<sup>30</sup> Primary users of crack cocaine include young adults and white or black adults. Primary powder cocaine users tend to be over the age of thirty and white or black.<sup>31</sup>

In Southern California, powder cocaine and crack cocaine are both available, although crack cocaine is the more significant problem among the African American population in San Diego. Price and purity have remained stable in the area.<sup>32</sup>

➤ Marijuana

In Northern California, cultivation and use of marijuana is extensive. Medical marijuana initiatives complicate law enforcement efforts. Domestically grown marijuana contains higher THC levels and is preferred by users in the area. Prices range from \$4,000 to \$6,000 for a pound.<sup>33</sup>

In Central California, marijuana and hashish pose considerable threats to the area. Mexican grown marijuana (4-6% purity) is less expensive than domestic (up to 28% potent) because of the lower THC level.<sup>34</sup> Adolescents are the predominant user group although use by young adults is increasing. Users also tend to be white and of middle to lower socioeconomic status.<sup>35</sup>

In Southern California, marijuana is the most common drug in the area. Most of the marijuana found in the area originates from Mexico.<sup>36</sup>

➤ Methamphetamine

The San Francisco Bay Area has become a major center for production and distribution of methamphetamine. Most of the methamphetamine used in the U.S. is from trafficking groups operating with the supply from California.<sup>37</sup>

In Central California, crystal methamphetamine (ice) is available. “Ice” is a purer, more potent form of the drug with purity levels ranging from 85-100%. Prices for a gram of methamphetamine range from \$80 - \$100 with purity levels of 15-35%.<sup>38</sup> Primary methamphetamine users tend to be young adults (18-30).<sup>39</sup>

Although San Diego is no longer considered the “meth capital of the U.S.,” it is still a center for methamphetamine activity. Methamphetamine is classified as the number one threat to the area, although use is declining.<sup>40</sup>

➤ Club Drugs

In Los Angeles, GHB and Ecstasy are emerging club drugs and are considered widely available. “Rave kids” are using GHB and then moving on to ecstasy and marijuana. Adolescents tend to be the primary users of ecstasy. Use among white and Hispanic populations is also increasing. GHB costs \$20 per capful. Rohypnol sells for \$6-\$10 per pill. In Los Angeles, the diversion and abuse of OxyContin is considered somewhat serious.<sup>41</sup>

### Juveniles

- During 1999, 53.9%-56.8% of male juvenile arrestees tested positive for drugs in Los Angeles and San Diego.<sup>42</sup>

Percent of Juvenile Detainees Testing Positive for Drugs, 1999

Drug Type	Los Angeles	San Diego	
	Male	Male	Female
Any Drug	53.9%	56.8%	47.7%
Cocaine	8.0	2.5	0.0
Marijuana	51.9	52.5	40.9
Opiates	0.7	0.4	2.3
Methamphetamine	2.2	15.8	18.2
Multiple Drugs	9.2	14.0	13.6

- In San Francisco during 1999, 30.6% of high school students had used marijuana at least once during their lifetime.<sup>43</sup>

Percent of High School Students Using Selected Drugs, San Francisco, 1999

Drug Type and Use	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime Marijuana Use	30.8%	30.1%	30.6%
Current Marijuana Use	13.5	17.0	15.2
Lifetime Cocaine Use	4.0	5.7	4.8
Current Cocaine Use	1.2	2.0	1.6
Lifetime Inhalants Use	9.1	8.8	9.0
Current Inhalant Use	2.3	4.0	3.1

- In San Diego during 1999, 43.1% of high school students had used marijuana within their lifetime.<sup>44</sup>

Percent of High School Students Using Selected Drugs, San Diego, 1999

Drug Type and Use	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime Marijuana Use	39.8%	46.8%	43.1%
Current Marijuana Use	18.2	26.5	22.2
Lifetime Cocaine Use	8.2	8.6	8.4
Current Cocaine Use	2.3	4.1	3.2
Lifetime Inhalants Use	12.9	10.5	11.7
Current Inhalant Use	4.2	4.0	4.1
Lifetime Heroin Use	1.7	3.5	2.6
Lifetime Methamphetamine Use	9.7	8.7	9.2
Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use	3.1	3.6	3.4
Lifetime Injected Illegal Drug Use	0.8	2.1	1.5

- In San Bernardino during 1999, 42.0% of high school students reported using marijuana within their lifetime.<sup>45</sup>

Percent of High School Students Using Selected Drugs, San Bernardino, 1999

Drug Type and Use	Female	Male	Total
Lifetime Marijuana Use	37.5%	47.6%	42.0%
Current Marijuana Use	16.5	23.1	19.4
Lifetime Cocaine Use	6.0	9.0	7.4
Current Cocaine Use	1.4	4.4	2.7
Lifetime Inhalants Use	11.3	14.3	12.6
Current Inhalant Use	2.1	5.0	3.4
Lifetime Heroin Use	1.4	4.7	2.8
Lifetime Methamphetamine Use	9.3	11.8	10.5
Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use	2.3	7.6	4.7
Lifetime Injected Illegal Drug Use	0.9	2.8	1.8

### Enforcement

- As of October 31, 2000, there were 103,746 full-time law enforcement personnel working in California. 69,113 of these employees were officers and 34,633 were civilians.<sup>46</sup>
- HIDTA initiatives found in California include the following.<sup>47</sup>
  - Marine Task Force: This multi-agency task force targets drug smuggling organizations using the Pacific Ocean as a transportation route for cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine destined for the U.S. via west coast beaches, waterways, and maritime facilities.
  - Southern Tri-County Drug Task Force: This multi-agency task force is dedicated to identifying, targeting, and dismantling drug trafficking organizations involved in the wholesale manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine and other illegal drugs in Kern, Kings, and Tulare Counties.
  - Inland Crackdown Allied Task Force: The primary mission of this task force is to target major Colombian and Mexican cartels. The secondary mission of this task force is heroin and marijuana interdiction.
  - Northern California Clandestine Laboratory Task Force: The purpose of this task force is to dismantle clandestine laboratory organizations and disrupt the distribution of methamphetamine.

### Trafficking and Seizures

- During 2000, there were 806,401 marijuana plants eradicated in California under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.<sup>48</sup>



## Marijuana Eradication Program, California, 1998-2000

	1998	1999	2000
<b>Outdoor Operations</b>			
Plots Eradicated	1,641	4,807	1,507
Cultivated Plants Eradicated	313,197	831,193	727,247
<b>Indoor Operations</b>			
Grows Seized	543	1,048	307
Plants Eradicated	92,243	87,019	79,154
<b>Total Indoor and Outdoor</b>			
Total Plants Eradicated	405,440	918,212	806,401
Number of Arrests	1,746	1,457	1,030
Number of Weapons Seized	1,564	931	510
Value of Assets Seized	\$5,566,717	\$4,426,675	\$2,164,432

- Situated on the San Francisco Bay, the Northern California HIDTA region is a central point for the movement of illegal drugs and precursor chemicals for the manufacture of dangerous drugs. This region is both a major production site and a nationwide distribution center for illicit drugs. This area contains three international airports, 200 miles of shoreline with numerous boat harbors, three deep water ports, and major land transportation services and international trade facilities which allow wide access to the area and are exploited by drug organizations operating in northern California.<sup>49</sup>
- California's Central Valley region is a primary manufacturing, transshipment, distribution, and consumption area for most illegal narcotics, and for methamphetamine at an alarming rate. This region contains two international airports, hundreds of private airstrips, and several major interstate highways, including Interstate 5 and Highway 99 (favored transportation routes for narcotics being transported from Mexico and the Central Valley to the Northwest U.S.) and Interstate 80 (a major eastbound pipeline).<sup>50</sup>
- Within the Los Angeles HIDTA region, there are sea, air, land, and indigenous drug threats. The Port of Los Angeles/Long Beach is the third busiest seaport in the world and the busiest in the U.S. There are three international, 94 municipal, and three seaplane airports within the L.A. HIDTA region. Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) is the second busiest airport in the U.S. for cargo. The southern region of the L.A. HIDTA is approximately 90 miles from the U.S./Mexico Border. Large quantities of illegal drugs are brought north from Mexico on the major highways in the region.<sup>51</sup>
- The California Partnership of the Southwest Border HIDTA area of responsibility contains five of the busiest land Ports of Entry, international airports and seaports, urban, rural and designated wilderness areas, oceans, mountains and deserts. This area remains one of the most active transit areas for drugs and illegal aliens moving north, and for money going south.<sup>52</sup>

## Courts

- During FY 2000, approximately 31% (31.4%) of the Federally-sentenced offenders in California were charged with committing a drug offense. 58.7% of these offenses involved marijuana.<sup>53</sup>

#### Federally-Sentenced Drug Offenders, California, FY 2000

Drug Type Involved	Number	Percent
Powder cocaine	296	12.9%
Crack cocaine	61	2.7
Marijuana	1348	58.7
Heroin	89	3.9
Methamphetamine	463	20.1
Other	41	1.8

- As of January 17, 2002, there were 90 drug courts in California that have been operating for over 2 years, 32 which have been recently implemented, and 22 that are being planned.<sup>54</sup>

#### Corrections

- In the first quarter of 2002, the offender population in California prisons was 157,142. Approximately 28% (27.6%) of these offenders had committed drug offenses.<sup>55</sup>
- In December 2001, 10% of the offenders in California Department of Corrections (CDC) institutions had been charged with controlled substance possession offenses.<sup>56</sup>

#### Drug Offenders in CDC Institutions, December 2001

Drug Offense	# of offenders	% of all offenders
Controlled substance (CS) possession	15,781	10.0%
CS possession for sale	11,604	7.4
CS sales	5,752	3.7
CS manufacture	2,861	1.8
CS other	821	0.5
Hashish possession	29	0.0
Marijuana possession for sale	771	0.5
Marijuana sales	524	0.3
Other marijuana offense	128	0.1
Total drug crimes	38,271	24.4

- The CDC parole population was 121,820 during the first quarter of 2002. Approximately 38% (38.4%) of those on parole had committed drug offenses.<sup>57</sup>

#### Consequences of Use

- During 2000, there were 1,192 drug-related deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network by medical examiners in Los Angeles. There were also 360 drug-related deaths reported in San Diego and 286 reported in San Francisco during 2000.<sup>58</sup>
- Heroin/morphine was mentioned in 473 of the drug abuse deaths in Los Angeles during 2000.<sup>59</sup>

Number of Drug Abuse Deaths and Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, 1999-2000

Drug Type	Los Angeles		San Diego		San Francisco	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Drug-related deaths	1,887	1,192	354	360	361	286
Alcohol-in-combination	500	395	118	119	135	90
Cocaine	544	471	74	84	158	146
Heroin/morphine	644	473	142	145	192	148
Marijuana	24	32	1	--	5	1
Amphetamines	102	61	73	74	38	35
Methamphetamine	147	155	88	112	58	45
Club drugs	18	27	5	3	6	6
Hallucinogens	25	22	--	--	3	1
Inhalants	70	--	--	--	1	1

- Cocaine was mentioned in 9,094 emergency department (ED) drug-related cases in Los Angeles during 2000.<sup>60</sup>

Number of ED Drug-Related Visits and Drug Mentions, Selected Drugs, 1999-2000

Drug Involved	Los Angeles		San Diego		San Francisco	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Alcohol-in-combination	8,195	10,993	1,801	1,622	1,705	1,804
Cocaine	6,768	9,094	1,063	1,002	1,935	2,054
Heroin	2,923	3,177	1,063	1,031	3,050	2,756
Marijuana	5,472	5,846	923	955	469	627
Amphetamines	866	1,072	916	894	254	371
Methamphetamine	910	1,375	584	747	554	591
MDMA (Ecstasy)	52	177	25	47	47	104
Ketamine	7	15	13	12	4	14
LSD	229	217	65	48	55	67
PCP	731	823	37	36	62	70
Miscellaneous hallucinogens	42	88	22	27	15	33
Rohypnol	--	--	5	8	0	0
GHB	130	149	77	65	138	151
Inhalants	36	35	12	6	5	4
Total drug abuse episodes	20,677	25,286	7,036	7,094	8,928	7,857

**Treatment**

- During 2001, there were 164,364 drug and alcohol treatment admissions in California. Heroin was the primary drug of abuse in 26.9% of the admissions.<sup>61</sup>

## Drug and Alcohol Admissions to Treatment, California, 2001

Primary drug of abuse	Admissions	% of Total
Alcohol only	18,513	11.2%
Alcohol with secondary drug	21,813	13.2
Heroin	44,221	26.9
Other opiates	2,134	1.3
Cocaine (smoked)	15,923	9.7
Cocaine (other route)	3,109	1.9
Marijuana	19,449	11.8
PCP	963	0.6
Hallucinogens	218	0.1
Amphetamines	36,934	22.4
Other stimulants	90	0.1
Tranquilizers	242	0.1
Sedatives	301	0.2
Inhalants	56	0.0
Other/unknown	668	0.4
Total admissions	164,364	100.0

## Sources

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov/>

<sup>3</sup> State of California Web site: <http://www.ca.gov>

<sup>4</sup> California Office of the Attorney General Web site: <http://caag.state.ca.us/>

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Senate: <http://www.senate.gov/>

<sup>6</sup> U.S. House of Representatives: <http://www.house.gov/>

<sup>7</sup> Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/index.html>

<sup>8</sup> HIDTA Web site: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/index.html>

<sup>9</sup> National Drug Intelligence Center, *California Drug Threat Assessment 2000: Southern District*, December 2000: <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs/654/654p.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> Executive Office of Weed and Seed Web site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows/>

<sup>11</sup> California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs Web site, Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Prop. 36) Fact Sheet: <http://www.adp.ca.gov/SACPA/prop36.shtml>

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